Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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From the Focus.

Management--A Yankee Story.

I've hearn folks say that the wimin was contrary; well they *is* a leetle so, but if you manage 'em right, hawl in here, and let 'em out there, you can drive 'em along without whip or spur, jest which way you want 'em to go.

When I lived down at Elton, there was a good many first-rate gals down there, but I didn't take a likin' to any on 'em, till squire Cummins cum down there to live. The squire had an almity puty darter. I seed sum of the gals was fust rate, but Nancy Cummins was fust rate and a *leetle* more. There was many dressed finer and looked grander, but there was somethin jam about Nance, that they couldn't hold a candle to. If a feller seed her wunce, he couldn't look at another gal for a week. I tuk a likin to her rite off, and we got as thick as thieves. We had used to go to the same meetin and sot in the same pew. It took me to find the sarms and hims for her, and we'd swell 'em out in a manner shockin to hardened sinners; then we'd mosy hum together, while the gals and fellers kept a looking on as though they'd like to mix in. I'd always stay to supper, and the way she *cood* make injun cakes, and the way I *wood* slick 'em over with molasses, and put them away, was nothin to nobody. She was civil tew, always getting somethin nice for me. I was up to the hub in love, and was goin in for her like a locomotive. Well, things went on this way a spell, tell she thot she had me tite enuff. Then she begin to show off kinder independent like. When I'd go to meetin, there was no room for me in the pew; when she'd cum out she'd streak off with another chap and leave me suckin my fingers at the door. Instead of stickin to me as she used to do, she got cuttin around with all the fellows jest as if she cared nothin about me no more, none whatsumever. I got considerably riled, and thot I mout as well come to the end of it at wunce: so down I went to have it out with her; there was a hull grist of fellers there. They seemed mity quiet till I went in, then she got talkin all manner of nonsense, said nothin to me and darned little of that. I tried to keep my dander down, but it warnt no use. I kept moovin about as if I had a pin in my trouses. I sweat as if I had been thrashin. My collar hung down as if it had been hung over my stock to dry. I couldn't stand it, so I cleared out as quick as I cood, for I seed 'twas no use tryin to say nothing to her. I went strate to bed, and thot the matter over a spell; thinks I that gal is jest trying of me, taint no use of her playin possum; I'll take the kink out of her; If I don't fotch her out that high grass, use me for sausage meet. I hearn tell of a boy, wunce, that got to skewl late one Sunday morning: master ses, you tarned sleepin critter what kept you so late? why, ses the boy, it's so everlastin slippy out, I coodn't get along no how; every step I took forrard, I went tew steps backward, and I coodn't have got here at all, if I hadn't turned back to go tuther way. Now, that's jest my case; I have been puttin after that gal considerable time. Now, thinks I, I'll go tuther way —she's been slitin of me, now I'll slite her; what's sass for the goose is sass for gander. Well, I went no more to Nance's. Next Sabbaday, I slicked myself up, and I dew say, when I got my fixins on, I took the shine clean off of any specimen of human nature about our parts. About meetin time off I put to Eltham Dodge's. Patience Dodge was as nice a gal as you'd see 'twixt here and yonder, any more than she wasn't jest like Nancy Cummins. Ephraim Massey had used to go to see her; he was a clever feller, but he was dreadful jelus. Well, I went to meetin with Patience, and sot right afore Nance; I didn't set my eyes on her till arter meetin; she had a feller with her who had a blazen red head, and legs like a pair of compasses; she had a face as long as a grace afore thanksgivin dinner. I knowed who she was thinkin about, an 'twarnt the chap with the red head, nuther. Well, I gets boeing Patience about a spell. Kept my eye on Nance, seed how the cat was jumpin; she didn't cut about like she did, and looked rather solemnly; she'd gin her two eyes to kiss and make up. I kept it up until I like to have got into a mess about Patience. The critter thot I was goin arter her for good, and got as proud as a lame turkey. One day Ephe cum down to our place lookin as rathy as a milishy offisser on a trainin day; look here, ses he, Seth Stokes, as loud as a small thunder clap, I'll be darned —— Hallo! ses I, what's broke? Why, ses he, I cum down to have satisfaction about Patience Dodge; here I've been courtin her ever since last grass a year, an she was jest as good as mine, till you cum a goin arter her, an now I can't tuch her with a forty foot pole. She aint like the same gal, an I'm darned if I'm going to stand it. Why, ses I, what on airth are you talkin about? I aint got no hin to do with your gal; but spose I had, there's nothin for you to get wolfey about. If the gal has taken a likin to me, taint my fault; if I've taken to her taint her fault; and if we've taken a likin to one another taint your fault; but I aint so almity taken with her, an you may have her for me, so you hadn't ought to get savage about nothin. Well, says he, (rather cooled down.) I am the unluckiest thing in creation. I went tuther day to a place where there was an old woman died of the bots or some sich disease, and they were sellin out her things. Well, ses he, there was a thunderin big chist of drawers full of all sorts of truck, so I bot it, thot I made a spec, but when I cum to look at 'em ther warnt nothin in it worth a cent except an old silver thimble, and that was all rusted up, so I sold it for less than I giv for it; well when the chap that bot it tuck it hum he heerd sumthin rattle, broke the old chest up and found lots of gold and silver in it, in a false bottom I hadn't seen. Now if I'd tuck that chest hum I'd never found that munny, or if I did, they'd bin all counterfeit and I'd bin took up for passin on 'em. Well I jest told Patience about it, when she rite up an called me a darned fool. Well, ses I, Ephe, that *is* hard, but never you mind that, jest go on, you can get her, an wen you *dew* get her, yon can file the ruff edges of jest as you please. That teekled him, it did, an away he went a leetle better plees I. Now thinks I its time to look arter Nance. Next day doun I went. Nancy was all alone. I axed her if the squire was in, she said he warnt. Cause ses I (makin bleeve I wanted him) our colt sprained his foot an I cum to see if the squire woot lend me his mare to go to town. She sed she gess'd he would; better sit doun till the squire com'd in; doun I sot; she looked sort astrange, and my heart felt queer all round the edges. Arter a while ses I, air you goin doun to Betsy Martin's Quiltin? sed she didn't know for sartin; are you goin? sed I recond I wood. Ses she I spose you'll take Patience Dodge; sed I mout, an agin I mout not; ses she I hearn your a goin to get married; ses I, shoodn't wunder a bit; Patience is a nice gal, ses I. I looked at her; I seed the teers a cumin. ses I, may be she'll ax you to be bridesmaid; she ris rite up, she did, her face as red as a bild beat. Seth Stokes, ses she, an she coodn't say any more, she was so full; wont you ba bridesmaid, ses I; no, ses she, and she bust rite out; well then ses I, if you wont be bridesmaid will you be the bride; she looked up at me, I swan to man I never seed any thing so awful puty. I tuk rite holt of her han, yes or no, ses I, rite off. Yes, ses she; that's your sort, ses I, givin her a buss an a hug. I soon fixed matters with the squire. We soon hitch'd traces to trot in double harness for life, an never had cause to repent of my bargain.

From the Boston Courier.

THE HUMAN PANTHER.

The Peoria Register, a paper which frequently instructs and amuses us with anecdotes connected with the settlement of the western country, furnishes us with the following sketch, which it says was related by a gentleman of great respectability, living near the spot where the circumstance occurred.

In the latter part of that bloody tragedy which spread dismay throughout this part of the state, there were about nine hundred Indians encamped on the Illinois river, opposite to the present town site of La Salle, composed principally of the Iroquois tribe. They had always maintained a friendly intercourse with the whites in the vicinity, and had manifested a great partiality for one in particular. This was "old Myers," a perfect prototype of Cooper's trapper. This state was the fifth in which he had erected his hut in advance of the white population. He had of course acquired more of the habits of the Indians than of civilized men, and was familiarly known among them as "the Panther;" a title which he had acquired from them, by a daring exploit in killing an animal of that name, when leading them in one of their wild hunts. At the period referred to, these Indians rallied under the Black Hawk standard, and were committing many depredations upon the settlers in the vicinity. When repulsed, they did not hesitate to wantonly murder their former friends and companions. About the cabin of the Panther nearly a hundred settlers had come in for the safety of their wives and children, placing them under his protection. But among the victims of savage barbarity, there happened to be a brother-in-law of the Panther, with his wife and three children. Herein they committed an unpardonable outrage upon the family of their ancient friend and demi-savage. When the sad tidings of their cruel fate reached the garrison, the Panther was seen clothing himself in battle array. With his rifle, his tomahawk and scalping knife, in open day, he silently bent his steps to the Indian quarters, about one mile distant. Fearlessly he marched into the midst of the savage band, levelled his rifle at the head chief present, and deliberately killed him on the spot. He then severed the lifeless head from its trunk, and held it up by the hair before the awe struck multitude, exclaiming, "You have murdered my brother, his wife and their little ones, and now I have killed your chief. I am now even with you; but," he added, "every one of you that is found here to-morrow morning at sunrise, is a dead Indian." All this was accomplished by the Panther without the least molestation. They knew that he would take vengeance for their deed of blood—and silently acknowledged the justice of the daring act. He the bore off the head in silence to his cabin. The next morning not an Indian could be found in all that region. They left forever their homes and their dead, and that part of the state has not been molested by them since.

A few weeks since, this veteran of eighty winters sold his claim, and caparisoned with the same hunting shirt and weapons which he wore when he killed the chief, started for Missouri. After travelling a few rods, he returned and asked permission to give his "*grand yell.*" The gentleman to whom he had sold the land, giving his assent, he gave a long, loud and shrill whoop, that made the welkin ring for miles around. "Now," said he, "my blessing is on the land and on you; your ground will always yield an abundance, and you will always prosper." Again he took up his march for a new home in the wilderness, where he could enjoy the happiness of solitude, undisturbed by social ties.

OUTRAGED NATURE AVENGED.

In Queen Anne's reign, a soldier belonging to a marching regiment that was quartered in the city of W——, was taken up for desertion, and being tried by a court martial, was sentenced to be shot. The Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel being both in London, the command of the regiment had devolved in course to the major, who was accounted a very cruel and obdurate man. The day of execution being come, the regiment, as usual upon these occasions, was drawn up to witness it; but when every one present who knew the custom at these executions, expected to see the corporals cast lots for the ungracious office, they were surprised to find it fixed by the major upon the prisoner's own brother, who was also a soldier in the regiment, and was at the moment taking leave of the unfortunate culprit.

On this inhuman order being announced to the brothers, they both fell down upon their knees; the one supplicated, in the most affecting terms, that he might be spared the horror of shedding a brother's blood; and the other brother, that he might receive his doom from any other hand than his. But all their tears and supplications were in vain; the major was not to be moved. He swore that the brother and the brother only, should be the man, that the example might be the stronger, and the execution the more horrible. Several of the officers attempted to remonstrate with him, but to no purpose. The brother prepared to obey. The prisoner having gone through the usual service with the minister, kneeled down at the place appointed to receive the fatal shot. The major stood by, saw the afflicted brother load his instrument of death, and this being done, ordered him to observe the third signal with his cane, and at that instant to do his office, and despatch the prisoner.

But behold the justice of Providence? When the major was detailing his fatal signals for the prisoner's death, at the last motion of his cane, the soldier, inspired by some superior power, suddenly turned about his piece, and shot the tyrant in a moment through the head. Then throwing down his piece, he exclaimed—"He that can show no mercy, no mercy let him receive. Now I submit; I had rather die this hour, for this death, than live a hundred years and give my brother his." At this unexpected event nobody seemed to be sorry; and some of the chief citizens, who came to see the execution, and were witnesses of all that passed, prevailed with the next commanding officer to carry both the brothers back to prison, and not to execute the first prisoner until farther orders, promising to indemnify him for the consequences, as far as their whole interest could possibly go with the queen. This request being complied with, the city corporation, that very night, drew up a very pathetic and moving address to their sovereign, humbly setting forth the cruelty of the deceased, and praying her majesty's clemency towards the prisoners. The queen, upon the perusal of this petition, which was presented to her majesty by one of the city representatives, was pleased to promise that she would inquire a little further into the matter. On doing so, she found the truth of the petition confirmed in all its particulars, and was graciously pleased to pardon both the offending brothers and discharge them from her service. "For which good mercy in the queen," says a chronicle of that period, "she received the very grateful and most dutiful address of thanks from her royal city."

CHRISTIANITY ESSENTIAL TO LIBERTY.

What philanthropic heart is not sickened while looking abroad over the existing nations of the pagan world—living as they are amid all the terrors of despotic power, or the greater terrors of lawless liberty! I pity the man, who can glance his eye across the map of Africa, and reflect without thrilling emotion, that from the piratical hordes swarming along the coasts of the Mediterranean, down the whole length of the continent, to the filthy kraal of the Hottentot, not only the principles but the very names of philosophy, science, literature, and civil liberty are unknown; and then, if he will turn to Asia, he shall see, from Java on the south to Nova Zembla on the north, from Palestine on the west to the eastern verge of China, the outstretching shadows of a dreary night, beneath which, tyranny grinds its hundreds of millions to the dust, and through which the strong lights of liberty and righteousness cannot penetrate.

No where, throughout the world, is the spirit of freedom cherished, and the grand principle of equity recognized in legislation, except in Christendom. No where else is truth honored and error disgraced—virtue rewarded and vice punished as such—power compelled to bow to right, and crime to shrink from public gaze. Go where you will, and if the gospel of Christ has not gone before you, you plunge into a wilderness of woes, where the refined pleasures of life are as rare as the well grounded hopes of immortality—where scarce one principle of improvement survives the wreck of humanity—where cruelty and lust mock the powers of persuasion, baffle the force of conscience, and riot on the miserable relics of those instinctive desires of happiness, which have survived man's original apostacy.

Behold then the power—the only power that can perpetuate the liberties of our country—ensure the continuance of our free institutions—preserve our posterity from the yoke of the solitary despot—extract the fangs from that hundred headed monster, anarchy, already prowling around our borders—and give to all future generations, the privileges wrested from ecclesiastical usurpation and arbitrary civil power, by the well nerved arms and fearless spirits of our puritan fathers. It is CHRISTIANITY—that religion which has come from heaven to compassionate the woes, and heal the wounds of a bleeding world—which makes no compromise with error and vice, and sooner bares its bosom to the point of an enemy's sword, than admit that enemy, unwashed and unclothed in heavenly robes, to its embraces.

In this alone lies the security of our present immunities, and of all that brightens on the eye in future prospect. And of this mighty and beneficent power, the Bible, the Sabbath, and the Sanctuary are the strong holds. Thence it goes abroad to scatter the blessings of peace—to infuse the spirit of Heaven into the individual mind—and arouse the nations to deeds of mercy and of justice. And no sooner are these broken down, by the machinations or violence of an ungodly community, than the shield of Jehovah is withdrawn from them—storms of indignation gather—the blast of the Almighty comes over, aud leaves amid the wreck of their privileges scarce a fragment for posterity to gaze upon.

Dr. Stoor's Election Sermon.

We beg leave to insert a little "etiquette," for the amusement of the ladies, from Frazier's Magazine, for the special direction of young ladies in their mode of refusing an offer of marriage, no less than to console gentlemen who may be refused:

It is usual in all cases of refusal, for the lady to say that she is deeply grateful for the honor you have done her; but feeling only friendship for you, &c. I have heard the words so often that I know them by heart. The words, however varied, signify little; it is the tone and manner in which they are pronounced that must guide you in forming your estimate of the cruel one. If they are pronounced with evident marks of sorrow instead of triumph, showing unfeigned regret for having caused pain which she could not alleviate—if her voice is soft, broken and tremulous—her eye dimmed with a half-formed tear, which it requires even an effort to subdue—then I say, you may share her sorrow, for you have probably lost a prize worth gaining; but though you grieve, you may also hope, if you are a man of any pretensions, for there is evidently good feeling to build upon. Do not therefore, fly out and make an idiot of yourself on receiving your refusal; submit with a good grace; solicit a continuance of friendship, to support you under the heart-crushing affliction you have sustained. Take her hand at parting; kiss it fervently, but quitly, no outre conduct of any kind—jest at the expense of your own failure, without, however, attempting to deprive her of the honor of the victory. Rise in her estimation by the manner in which you receive you sentence; let her sorrow be mingled with admiration, and there is on knowing how soon things will change. These instructions, you will perceive, are not intended for every one, as they require skill, tact, quietness and feeling, in order to be appreciated and acted upon. If you want these qualities, just make love purse in hand; it is a safe mode of proceeding, and will answer admirably with all ranks, from the Almacks to the Borough. There is only one class with whom it will not answer, and that is the very class worth having.

FORMATION OF CHARACTER.

As early as the age of twenty, every one should consider the importance of having a good moral character; and should endeavor to form and acquire it. At that age there is usually maturity of intellect enough to distinguish between good and evil, and to decide on the course to be pursued. Conscience and the moral sense have full power to discriminate and choose, the right and the wrong of actions are clearly perceived and understood, and the different results of each, as to our present being, at least, were we to extend our views no further, may be justly apprehended.

It has been often and justly said, that we are creatures of habit. And habits of a moral character are early formed. We have passions, and are liable to temptations:—if we yield to evil desires for a time, they become stronger; if we are overcome by early temptations, we shall have less power to resist afterward. The course began and pursued for a season, will except by an uncommon effort, or some remakable occurrence, most probably be pursued. It will be *natural* to continue it. And hence the necessity of setting out right; and of entering the right path early.

It is a common error, but a great and dangerous error, that a moral character can, at any time and easily, be affected. It is far otherwise. Besides if there be a right course, (both as our duty and happiness are concerned.) the sooner we enter upon it the better. We shall thus show our wisdom, and provide for interest. Not to do so, will be acting on a principle, which, in other and common affairs of life, every one csndemns.

We venture to say to the young, then, See to your moral character—Get knowledge; and wisdom—and with all thy getting get understanding.—Seek for useful knowledge; and let this knowledge guide you. If a man knows how to pilot a ship, or to manage a farm, and yet sleeps, or haunts the tavern, when he should be watching and working at his post—what should we think of him? The light of conscience must guide; the moral sense must be the criterion; evil desires, and selfish, irregular passions must be suppressed. Resolutely conform to duty, and habit will soon make duty pleasant. And the middle and close of life will not be filled up with vain regrets and painful self denials.

The greatest stroke of ingenuity is said to be, to manage perfectly your own business and your neighbor's at the same time.

ARISTOCRACY.

Several of the leading Whig members of Congress, and other public and prominent men of Ohio, having been denounced as "Whig Lordlings," by the Treasury papers of that state, one of the Whig editors has answered the libel in a manner equally summary and satisfactory:

"Now who are the leading Whigs of Ohio? With scarcely a solitary exception, they were obscure boys, born amid want, and thrown upon the world in early life, to struggle onward and upward by themselves. Such were Harrison, Ewing, Vance, Morrow, Corwin, and a host of the distinguished men of the state.

True, General Harrison's birth was illustrious"—he was the son of a Signer of the Declaration; and he was aided by his friends in acquiring an education. But here the appliances of wealth ceased. With his knapsack on his back, a youth in his teens, he crossed the Alleghanies, sought the camp of Wayne, and from that hour to the present, shared the dangers and partook of the hardships of a frontier life. What a "lordling" he!

There is Thomas Ewing, whom the Whigs of Ohio delight to honor! He is the son of a poor tavern keeper, residing in an adjoining county. In his youth he did the honors of the stable—uniting the occupation of the hostler and the servant, for many years. Feeling an intellectual power within, he fancied he was fashioned to move in a higher orbit. Determining to possess himself of "the power of knowledge," he left home for the Kanawha salt works, where he chopped wood for money, doing as much in one day as men usually do in three. From the salt works to the halls of learning—thence by rapid strides to the Senate chamber! What a "lordling!"

Then there is Corwin—who commenced his life splitting rails and building worm fences! And now he is peer to the proudest in the land! The "lord" of mind!

And last in our list, but second to none in the hearts of the people, is our venerable farmer Governor. He, too, maulled rails, drove his single yoke of oxen—his entire "capital"—and endured the privations of the Buckeye pioneers! What pursuit more noble! A seat in the Legislature of the state, a Representative in Congress for many years—Governor of the *land*—(he built his cabin here before a more honorable title was achieved) —of his adoption!"

HENRY CLAY.

From the Charleston Courier.

May I ask it as a favor of the Editors of the Courier, to admit into its columns the following extract, from an Alabama paper. It gives a political portrait of Mr. Clay, which it has pleased many to think a faithful likeness. To be sure, it does differ somewhat from the dark and frightful sketches which flow daily from the busy easels of the Globe, Charleston Mercury, and Washington Chronicle. They generally paint him with such a gloomy scowl, or such a sinister smile, that his friends cannot but be shocked at the lamentable want of knowledge of drawing in these artists, and his worst enemies think, when they saw him last, he wore a most gracious countenance. Some are even willing to go so far—uncharitable dogs they are—as to insinuate that these clumsy artists are not so clumsy as people would infer, from their gross failure in rendering a likeness of Mr. Clay—for they very plausibly contend that they make admirable pictures of Mr. Calhoun, and even pleasing portraits of Mr. Van Buren, and Benton himself—they present to the eye a very hero! These uncharitable dogs assert that these very portrait painters of the Globe, &c., entertain a downright grudge against Mr. Clay, and are determined that the *customers whom they supply with drawings of our great men*, shall never behold the noble features and generous captivating countenance of "Harry of the West." These heretical fellows charge it upon the limners of the Globe, Charleston Mercury, and Chronicle, that they are afraid to let the "Peace Maker" be seen as he is, because they are apprehensive that the love which runs after him and clings to him in spite of disaster and defeat, *wherever he is known*, might be stirred up in the hearts of the people, even by a *mere shadow which looked like him.*

From the Mobile Mercantile Advertiser.

We copy the following communication, redolent with eloquent tributes to the worth and merits of Mr. Clay, from the pen of a South Carolinian, from the New York Evening Star:

"We derogate from no man's rightful pretensions when we assert that the name of *Henry Clay* would provoke less *sectional jealousy* and opposition, than any of the candidates now before the American people. His character, position, principles and history, present him as *a fair and honorable* COMPROMISE for the North and the South, the East and West. *He has* acted faithfully and intimately with every section of the Union. The South cannot forget him whose clarion voice, in the second great struggle for independence, cheered her drooping spirits and gave her heart for the unequal contest; she *must* regard with grateful emotion, one who has twice thrown himself into the perilous breach, and on the Missouri question, and the Compromise, risked his name and his fame for her and for the Union. The East cannot hesitate to support one who has done such long and arduous battle for her—who never deserted, never betrayed her; who was true to her interests when it not only required courage to defend, but wisdom and skill to understand and to save them. And will the West count it a sacrifice to give her richest jewel an appropriate setting; to reward with an enthusiastic *well done* the long tried and devoted servant—the fire of whose youth, the vigor of whose manhood, have been spent for her? Will she not eagerly rally to his side, and crown his gray hairs with honor? But let the *North* and the *South*, the *East* and the *West* be forgotton. Let party be buried. *Let Henry Clay, the American citizen, be brought before the American people; and as he stands uncovered in the presence of his country, face to face with his countrymen, shall he not be hailed and greeted as a National Benefactor?* And when his fellow citizens look upon their friend of many years; the patriot whose pulse has ever beat true to the national honor; the pilot who has conducted them in safety through the most wintry storms; when busy memory carries them back to the past, and recalls in bright review the long line of his illustrious services, shall not gratitude break into plaudits, and her voice be heard as the sound of many waters, proclaiming him worthy to be their future chief? The American people *will* be just to him and themselves; they *will* pay the accumulated debt. They will *not* cast that debt on posterity. The stain of ingratitude shall not rest on their memory. They will, themselves, redeem their own obligations. No American Plutarch, in recording the eventful story of Henry Clay, shall be permitted to put in his mouth the complaint of the exiled Themistocles to the Athenians: "My countrymen pay me no true respect. *When a storm gathers they shelter themselves under me as under a palm tree, but when the sun of prosperity once more beams on them, they rob the tree of its leaves and branches.*"

The late Com. Rodgers.

Commodore John Rodgers entered the Navy as a lieutenant in the year 1798. He was 1st lieutenant of the Constellation in the action with the Insurgente which resulted in her capture. His zeal in performing his duty on the occasion, and complying strictly with the orders of his commander (Commodore Truxton,) was, in Commodore T.'s language, "not to be surpassed." After the action the command of the Insurgente was conferred upon him.

With Midshipman D. Porter (the present commodore) and 11 men, he took possession of the prize, and commenced removing her crew to the Constellation; but before this could be done, the ships were separated in a heavy gale of wind, and 173 prisoners were left on board to be guarded by Lieutenant Rodgers and his handful of men, whose situation being rendered peculiarly perilous by the circumstance of there being no handcuffs on board to secure the prisoners, who manifested a disposition to retake the prize. The energy of Lieut. Rodgers, assisted by the gallant midshipman Porter, conducted the prize safely in to St. Kitts.

Returning to the United States, Lieut. Rodgers was commissioned a captain in the Navy, in consideration of his highly meritorious conduct and known qualifications. He was appointed to command the Sloop of War Maryland, in which vessel he cruised in the West Indies for many months rendering important services. In 1801, he sailed in the Maryland for France, with Mr. Dawson, sent as a diplomatic messenger to that Court.

In 1802, he was appointed to the command of the John Adams; attached to the Mediterranean squadron; destroyed the Meshouda of 22 guns, the largest cruiser belonging to Tripoli, and performed other valuable services.

In 1804 he was appointed to the Frigate Congress, and proceeded to the Mediterranean as part of a squadron of vessels, under the command of Commodore S. Barron, sent thither against Tripoli.

From Com. Barron's extreme ill health, he resigned the command of the Squadron in May, 1805, to Commodore Rodgers, whose decisive conduct soon disposed the Bashaw of Tripoli to make peace with us, and in less than two months after the command devolved upon him a treaty of peace was concluded with that Power, on terms dictated by him and Col. Lear.

In 1812, the command of a squadron was given to him. He dashed into the European seas, made a number of captures, most of which he from necessity destroyed, returning triumphant after an absence of more than three months. At the time he sailed, a number of the enemy's vessels were on our coast, greatly exceeding the Commodore's squadron in force. These he successfully evaded, and, by drawing them off in pursuit of him, enabled a great number of our merchant vessels, with valuable cargoes, to return in safety to our ports. One of the effects of this cruise was to save millions to our merchants and to our Government.

When the British army marched upon Baltimore, Commodore Rodgers acted a distinguished part in the defence of that city. Many believe that Baltimore would have been surrendered but for the seasonable aid of the force under his command.

After the war, he was appointed Commissioner of the Navy, and presided over that Board for several years. He was mainly instrumental in making regulations which have conduced to the economy of the naval service. He was offered the appointment of Secretary of the Navy, but declined it. Having acted as President of the Board of Navy Commissioners, about ten years ago, the President invited him to take command of the Mediterranean squadron, mentioning considerations, inducing him to do so, highly honorable to the commodore. He accepted, and his flag was hoisted on board the North Carolina ship of the line, of which D. T. Patterson, Esq. was appointed Captain. He cruised in the Mediterranean seas nearly three years. He had much intercourse with the commanders of other naval powers, and was held by them in high estimation. The ship was particularly distinguished for her fine condition at all times and the high state of discipline maintained on board. The Commodore, his accomplished Captain, and this noble specimen of American naval architecture, were objects of universal admiration. Returning to the United States, he was again appointed President of the board of Navy Commissioners, and continued to discharge with great fidelity and zeal the arduous duties of that station, till his constitution was literally worn out, and his mind exhausted, in the service. He then retired—made a trip to England in the hope of recovering his health, and was there received with those kind attentions which were gratefully remembered till his last moments.

Of his personal character, it may be added, that, though of quick temper, he was noble and generous in his disposition. He was a Patriot in *reality.* Though stern in his appearance, he was particularly distinguished for his humanity. The story of his noble and successful exertions to save two young ladies from the massacre at Cape Francois—his sublime efforts to rescue a poor old negro woman floating upon a cake of ice down the Susquehannah, which were also crowned with success, must be told as characteristic incidents of his life, when these brief outlines of his character shall be filled up by faithful history.

MR. TALLMADGE,
Against the Enlargement of Executive Power.

Every impartial reader will acknowledge the force and truth of the picture here drawn, of the tameness and subserviency of the American Senate—the despotic and unfeeling course of the Executive—and the destructive character of the measures with which the madness of party has afflicted the country. Mr. Tallmadge, in his opposition to Mr. Wright's motion to repeal the main features of the deposite act of 1816, thus cogently exposes the grasping and dangerous character of the proposition: *Register.*

"Can it be possible that we have already come to this, that we are willing to surrender the purse of the nation to the hand that already holds the sword? Have the American people already become so abased that they will tamely submit to such an usurpation? Shall the President dictate his schemes to Congress, and when, after the most violent struggle ever known in the history of this Government, between representative independence and executive dictation, those schemes are rejected, shall it be tolerated that he shall extort from you, without restraint, and without law, the very treasure of the nation, which you would not entrust to him, even with all the guards and restrictions which the suggestions of his ingenuity could throw around it? Is the American Senate to sit here, like the Roman Senate in the days of Tiberius, merely to register imperial edicts? Let me not be accused of attempting to raise unnecessary alarm, or to invoke imaginary fears. It is the false security in which we are reposing, that most excites my apprehensions. The first encroachments on the liberty of any country are always by the stealthy, noiseless step of usurped and unsuspected power. The blind confidence reposed in party leaders, the submission to party dictation, the tame surrender of the independence of the representative character to the executive will, all, all combine to raise the most painful forebodings in the mind of every one who loves his country and cherishes her free institutions.

Sir, we have every cause for apprehension and alarm. We have seen the country in the palmiest days of her prosperity, suddenly plunged into the deepest embarrassment and distress, through executive instrumentality. We have seen our merchants sacrificing their ample means to sustain a sinking credit—sinking by the adverse action of the government upon the confidence of the people. We have seen their families abandoning their homes and their firesides, to pine in penury and want, and suffering for the ordinary comforts and conveniences of life. We have seen the husband and the father, after struggling to sustain his wife and his children against the unfeeling action of his own government, finally sink to an untimely grave, the victim of oppression and despair. We have seen the sturdy operations of the mechanic industry of the country suspended. We have seen the looms and the spindles of the manufacturer stopped. We have seen the farmer with his hand to the plough, *look back* to see if he too was to be overtaken by the "desolating tornado" which had swept away every other occupation around him. Sir, he is the last to be reached; but his time is yet to come, if the administration persist in these destructive measures. When the products of his industry shall remain upon his hands—when by reason of the destruction of other branches of business, it shall not pay the cost of production—when the price of his lands shall sink so far as not to meet the incumbrance which may chance to rest upon it, he will then wipe the sweat from his brow, and with his brawny arm hurl from the high seats of power those who have forgotten the great interests of the country in the ignoble pursuits of party. Sir, we have seen the government itself become bankrupt under the very operations by which it has bankrupted the community. We have seen the executive asking of Congress the means of keeping its wheels in motion, and at the same time dictating, through his organs, the amount and the manner in which those means should be granted. We have seen the administration plunging the country into a national debt, without the ingenuousness to acknowledge it. We have seen them resorting to every expedient to meet the current expenses of the government, and at the same time, by their destructive policy, cutting off the sources of revenue by which alone the means can be supplied; and we shall see a still farther application for supplies, rendered necessary by the blindness, the fatuity, the wilfulness, nay the incompetency of those who have brought us to this state of bankruptcy, of shame and of degradation. We have seen thousands and thousands of our fellow citizens utterly and irretrievably ruined by the hostile attitude of the government towards the banking institutions and the credit system of the country. Yes, Mr. President, thousands and thousands who, but for this attitude, would have saved from the wreck of their fortunes an ample competency for themselves and their families—thousands and thousands, who would have bent beneath the storm of adversity which howled around them, and would have again risen to bask in the sunshine of returning prosperity. But, the spirit of Loco-Focoism was the very fiend which mingled in the tempest: and although it "put the wild waters in this roar," it would not consent to "allay them." Amidst the desolation and darkness which surrounded the unhappy victims of this policy, their cries and their entreaties were sent up to the executive ear, but were unanswered and unheeded. Even the few that survived the wreck of their fortunes, and whilst they were yet struggling to keep their heads above water, *rari nantes in gurgite vasto*, received no aid nor even encouragement from executive clemency. Appeals which would have melted the hearts of an Ocracoke wrecker, found that his was not made of such "penetrable stuff." Wrapped in a mysterious and unapproachable dignity, neither the advice of friends, nor the fear of foes could reach him. Shut out from a real knowledge of the extent of the disasters which his measures had brought upon the country, he neither sympathised with the sufferings of the people, nor came to their relief.

Mr. President, we have seen all these, and much more than all these things; and what do we now behold? As if the cup of humiliation and misery was not yet full, as if our constituents had not already drank it to the very dregs, my colleague now "commends the ingredients of" a "poisoned chalice to our own lips," not as an act of "even-handed justice," but as a draught which we are forced to swallow, by way of showing the complete supremacy of Executive control over both the will of the representative and the wishes of the constituent. Sir, to him and to the executive, whose opinions he is supposed to represent, this may be a "consummation devoutly to be wished." But to the people, it will be a consummation of that power in the hands of the executive, which converts the government into an absolute monarchy, no matter by what name your chief magistrate may be called, or by what idle forms of an elective franchise he may rule over you. He has, by the constitution, the command of the army and navy—he has shown you that his will can already almost control the legislative power—give him the money power also, and you will have given all that the most perfect despot could desire, or that the friends of civil liberty could fear.

Let it not be said, that this is idle declamation. The signs of the times have filled me with the most fearful apprehensions—this is a bold and daring effort, appalling from its very boldness, to clothe the chief magistrate with a power, which General Jackson himself dared not retain, and which he said should never be entrusted for one moment, to executive discretion. The President outstrips his "illustrious predecessor." He is no longer the "Ascanian boy" who followed him with unequal steps. He has in turn become Æneas himself, and "footsteps" it as if he could carry old Anchises on his shoulders.

Sir, what are we to infer from this position? Nay, what may we not fear from it? Having thrice failed to force the sub-treasury scheme upon Congress; having received the most unequivocal demonstrations of the popular will against it from the St. Croix to the Sabine; instead of acquiescing in that public sentiment, which he himself has told us is "the supreme law of the republic," there is an effort now made to put the whole revenue of the country within the unlimited control of the Executive, and thereby establish a sub-treasury system without law, free from all legislative restraints, and more odious than that "bill of abomination," which has so often been put down, notwithstanding the unparalleled efforts to carry it. Do I mistake the design of this measure? Have I not high authority for what I say? Has it not been stated, at the other end of this capitol, by one (Mr. Cambreleng) holding the same relation to the executive that my colleague holds to him here, each at the head of the finance committees of their respective houses, that "the sub-treasury must continue as it is now, the law of the land, and will continue through 1838, '39, '40, and '41, in spite of the lamentations here and elsewhere." Sir, when I first saw this in the gentleman's printed speech, carefully written out by himself, I confess I was utterly astounded. I could hardly believe him serious. I thought it might be a little hyperbole in introducing, for the third time, the sub-treasury in the house. But I find that "coming events cast their shadows before." This declaration was but the precursor of my colleague's proposition, which is to fasten the sub-treasury upon us till the year 1841. And how is he to fasten it upon us? Pass this bill; repeal the Deposite Act, as it proposes, and we at once place ourselves within the VETO power of the President, and without a concurrence of two-thirds in both houses of Congress, all legislative control over the revenue of the country is gone, and gone, perhaps, forever.

This done, what becomes of those salutary checks and balances of the constitution? Where is that distribution of the powers of the government, which the fathers of the republic supposed they had made, and which they believed was a safe guaranty of the stability of our institutions? Broken down, abandoned, usurped. Money is the power which overshades all other powers. It is the key which unlocks every heart. By this bill the Executive has it under his entire control. He appoints all the officers into whose hands he puts it, and removes them at his pleasure. He could,

> "having both the key
> Of officer and office, set all hearts
> To what tune pleas'd his ear."

and if the time shall ever come when the Chief Magistrate of this nation shall aspire to a title beyond the forms of the Constitution, and subversive of the liberties of the country, this bill will place within his grasp the only remaining power which is necessary for the accomplishment of his object."

From the Southern Citizen.

WHO ARE FEDERALISTS?

How much it would add to the intelligence of the community, if Editors would be always particular in the use of political terms; and use such only as are applicable to the case in point. Much might be said of the use and abuse of party names in general. In times of high excitement, like the present, this is carried to great excess: so much so, that when we hear the name "Tory" or "Federalist," we must first understand who it is that is using it, or else we have no conjecture at the meaning; and even then, we are left to conjecture in at least half the instances, the terms being bandied about as words of reproach, having no difinite application—as used.

The term Federalist is applied indiscriminately to each of the great political parties of this country, by way of reproach, as though it meant a *Tory, a political robber, a plunderer on a large scale, an enemy of his country's rights.* But in reality a *Federalist* means no such thing. It is one who contends for strong *Federal* powers. He is for construing the federal constitution *liberally* as to the powers conferred by the States,—not *strictly* and *literally* as a Republican understands it. Every man ought to have *Federalism* enough to give him a proper veneration for the legitimate powers of the General Government, as guaranteed by the letter and true spirit of the constitution. This will prevent him from becoming a Nullifier. Then he ought, on the other hand, to see and feel with lively emotion the importance of State rights; and stand ready at all times to defend them, by constitutional means, from the unlawful attacks of federal power. It will readily be perceived that when the federal principle prevails to an excess, there is great danger of approaching a *consolidated*, instead of a *confederated* government; in which the powers of the government would grow too strong and those of the people too weak. On the other hand, if the arm of the general Government should become paralized by the refractory spirit of the people, want of subordination, anarchy and confusion would be the inevitable consequence. Our frame of Government, then, by which we mean the General and State Governments together, has and ought to have, a due portion of federalism and republicanism (or democracy) so mixed and blended together as to form the necessary checks and restraints upon each other. This is what we understand by that balance of power, without which, all experience proves, no rational government can exist long.

When we here speak of federal powers, as opposed to state rights, we mean the aggregate powers of the general government residing in Congress, the President, and the heads of the several departments. And we understand the terms Federalist and Republican to have had their origin in this opposition of interest. Now, however, the question is somewhat different; it is between the people and the executive—or heads of department. Our countrymen must bear with us when we tell them they were deceived by the buzzing popularity of a name without merit, in the election of General Jackson to the Presidency. They were sometime in perceiving it, owing to the unprecedented infatuation of the country. The Senate, having been mostly formed before the people had partaken largely of his intoxicating draughts, for a while withstood his rash innovations. But means were soon found to displace such as it was foreseen could then, under the delerium of the times, be succeeded by others of a different stamp, till this body became as obsequious as his purposes required. It is to be observed, too, that the House of Representatives was partially filled under the same influence that brought Jackson into power, and consequently he had the popular branch of Congress ready to execute his sovereign will from the start. No wonder, then, that the party in power found it an easy matter to aggrandize themselves with high hand at the expense of the people's rights. This party, although federal in the extreme, called themselves Democratic Republicans, and with the sound of a name, united with the mighty show and parade that for a time characterised the administration in the eyes of the vulgar, they soon allured to their ranks all the most unthinking, superficial and trashy parts of the two great political parties that had previously existed. But the sound metal of both parties was left to unite in a Whig phalanx, that had already partially, and will effectually in due time, save the country, and happily put a period to its days of unfortunate misrule.

Inordinate federal powers are at all times and in every shape to be deprecated; but they are nowhere so dangerous as in the hands of executive functionaries. Let the legislation of Congress for a time assume too strong a federal tone, less is to be feared; the vigilance of the people can and will soon correct it. But when it is once conceded, that the President and the officers under his control, are independent of Congress and the people in the management of the national Treasury; and, judging from what we have recently witnessed, a half century will be too short to reinstate the people in their constitutional rights.

The establishment of a United States bank is said by some to be a federal measure. Perhaps it is; we shall not contend but it is. We, however, happen to know one thing in its favor: it has been and still is advocated by better republicans than can now be found in opposition to it. If this is a federal measure, pray what is a Sub Treasury?

Now after all, what is a federalist? Is it the spirited Whig, who, with patriotic zeal, asserts his rights and those of the people, when they are attempted to be trampled under foot by lawless usurpations? If so then we are a federalist—we glory in federalism. But if, as we should incline to think, the Federalist is he, who labors to support and justify an administration of the federal Government that lavishes on its sycophantic minions thirty nine millions of the people's money, when one third of that sum was known to be extravagant; he who would collect all the pecuniary resources of the country into a *federal* Treasury, "independent" of Congress and the people who earned it, and place the whole at the absolute disposal of men who have proved themselves unworthy of public trust;—If he is a Federalist, let us not be permitted to hold our peace till the whole country is purged of Federalism.

The following resolution was offered at the annual Abolition Convention assembled in Philadelphia, by a woman named Sarah M. Grimke, which shows the utter depravity of this species of fanatics—

"*Resolved,* That prejudice against color is the very spirit of slavery, sinful in those who indulge it; and is the fire which is consuming the happiness and energies of the free people of color.

That it is therefore the duty of the Abolitionists to identify themselves with the oppressed Americans, by sitting with them in places of worship, by appearing with them in our streets, by giving them our countenance in steamboats and stages, by visiting them at their homes and encouraging them to visit us, receiving them as we do our white fellow citizens."

The above resolution was passed, but not unanimously. A number voted in the negative, believing, to use the Liberator's own words, that a resolution couched in such phraseology, might, by being misapprehended, injure the abolition cause.

Troubles in Havana.—The steam ship Natchez, having been detained at Key West for want of fuel, a schooner was despatched to Havana to procure a supply of coal. The officer sent in command of the schooner, stated on his return to Key West, that there had been some serious disturbance among the troops at Havana. The circumstances and particulars had been kept as secret as possible by the public authorities, so that nothing certain had transpired as to the cause or origin of the affair. This much is ascertained, that a conspiracy was detected among the troops and officers of several regiments garrisoning the Moro Castle, through the treachery of one of the individuals implicated. They were, it was supposed, dissatisfied with the removal of General Tacon, but this is all conjecture. The discovery of the treason led to the most vigorous measures on the part of the new Governor, Espeleta, to crush it in the bud. The gates were immediately shut upon the regiments in their barracks, and the fort which they garrisoned converted into their prison. Eighty of the ringleaders were seized and executed on the spot, and as many more detained under arrest, awaiting a confirmation of their guilt. From the frequent and heavy firing heard from the fort, it was supposed that a severe conflict took place between the conspirators and the Government force. In Havana the disturbance produced among the inhabitants great agitation and excitement, heightened by the mystery with which it was shrouded.

A Western Monster.—The famed sea serpent of the Atlantic has not, as heretofore, been rusticating off Nahant this season. The lovers of marvel have not therefore been set agape, as usual, by the wonderful stories respecting that father of snakes.

But we have tidings of a Western serpent, which will supply, measurably, the place of his mammoth prototype. It is termed "The monster of Devil Lake." A correspondent of the Logansport (Ind.) Telegraph, says it was discovered by some men of the name of Robinson, in a small lake, about two miles in length, and one half mile in breadth, and of unknown depth, in the vicinity of Rochester, in that state. The serpent is said to be sixty feet in length. One person, Mr. Lindsay, who saw the animal, describes the head as being "three feet across the frontal bone, and having something of the contour of a beef's head, but the neck tapering and having the character of the serpent; color dingy, with large bright yellow spots." The Indians who live in the vicinity of the lake, never venture upon it for the purpose of fishing or bathing. They have long known it by the name of "Lake Man-i-too," or Devil Lake, on account of the serpent; or Mani-too, (devil) as they call it, that lives in it.

Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

Highly Interesting, if True.—The *Siecle* of Paris says that one of the objects of Marshal Soult's mission to England, was to obtain permission to remove the remains of Napoleon to France; and in this, it is said, he has succeeded, with the aid of the Duke of Wellington. It is stated further, that the Prince de Joinville is to proceed to St. Helena, in command of a frigate, having on board a soldier from every regiment in France, and that the remains of the Emperor are to be deposited under the column in the place Vendome, with solemn religious ceremonies, at which the Duke of Wellington will be invited to be present. It has long been the aim of the admirers of Napoleon (and all Frenchmen are *entranced* by his glory,) to get his remains from St. Helena; and to deposite them in the Place Vendome, in the heart of Paris. Probably Louis Phillipe would strengthen his dynasty more by that movement than by any other he could make. The *Siecle*, however, is not a Journal to be depended upon. It sees a good many things "in advance of the mail," and often mistakes fancies for facts.

New British Coinage.—The London Gazette contains a proclamation, announcing an order for a new coinage of pieces of various description, viz. of gold £5 pieces of the value of 100 shillings each, double sovereigns of the value of 40s., sovereigns of 20s., and half sovereigns. Also silver pieces as follows, crowns to have the same obverse and reverse impression and inscription in all respects as the five pound piece, with the same words on the edge; half crowns, shillings, sixpences and groats, or four penny pieces. Also pieces called Queen's Maunday money, or four pence, three pence, two pence, and one penny value each. And also a new copper coinage.

Dreadful Superstition.—The Rev. Richard Knill, the zealous agent of the London Missionary Society, at a meeting at Leeds last week, gave a thrilling and dreadful account of a superstition which has lately been discovered to prevail in a part of the Madras presidency, India, where the farmers are in the habit of fattening and killing boys, and cutting their flesh from their bones whilst they are yet alive, and sending a piece of their flesh to each of their fields or plantations, that the blood may be squeezed out of it on the soil before the child dies; this being done with the view of making the soil more fertile! Twenty-five boys, amongst the finest that could be found, were discovered by the British soldiery in one place, under the care of the priests, fattening for slaughter; and in another place, fifteen were found! They were, of course, rescued, and put under the care of the Collector; and it was believed the missionaries would take charge of the poor infants and bring them up in the Christian religion.

Two gentlemen the other day at a public table, got into a vehement dispute upon a subject in which it was quite evident that both were profoundly ignorant. A big bull dog which had been sleeping on the hearth, became roused by their violence, and began barking furiously. An old gentleman who had been quietly sipping his wine while the disputants were talking, gave the dog a kick, and exclaimed, "Hold your tongue, you brute, you know no more about it than they do." The laugh of the whole table was turned immediately upon the noisy brawlers. *Saturday Courier.*

An Irishman, newly arrived from Connemara, seeing on the door of a shop "Money lent," went in and asked the pawn-broker to lend him a sovereign. On its being explained to him that he could not have the money without leaving *quantum sufficit* of goods, vastly disappointed, he exclaimed, "Ye swindlers, then what do you mane by writing up "Money lent," when all the time it ought to be "*Goods borrowed!*"

On Friday evening, the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland elected to the office of Bishop of that diocess the Right Reverend Jackson Kemper, at present Missionary Bishop in the Valley of the Mississippi.

Madame Vestris, the celebrated danseuse is to receive $30,000 for one hundred nights performances at the Park Theatre, New York—$20,000 for sixty-six nights at the Chesnut street, Philadelphia—and at the same rate for a certain number of nights at the Holliday street, in this city. *Baltimore Sun.*

How to ruin a Son.—1. Let him have his own way.

2. Allow him free use of money.

3. Suffer him to rove where he pleases on the Sabbath.

4. Give him free access to wicked companions.

5. Call him to no account for his evenings.

6. Furnish him with no stated employment.—Pursue either one of these ways, and you will experience a most marvellous deliverance, or you will have to mourn over a debased and ruined child. Thousands have realised the sad result, and have gone mourning to the grave.

The election contest in Maine waxes warm. The Whigs in Lincoln district have put up Benjamin Randall, Esq. for Congress, and will elect him. Mr. George Evans is up, and is elected as a matter of course. There is to be pretty close fighting in the other districts. Maine, I rather think though, will come out "right side up," after a pretty thorough shaking. The Kent Bugle there blows a loud blast when it calls for a rally. *Nat. Int.*

Norfolk, July 31st, 1838.

The United States Frigate Constitution, Captain Wm. Boerum, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Jesse D. Elliott, (late Commander in Chief of the Mediterranean Squadron) arrived, and anchored in Hampton Roads this morning, after an absence from the United States of three years, wanting 19 days—officers and crew all well.

For seven days preceding the 17th, seventy five deaths are reported to have occurred in New York from the excessive heat.

The Philadelphia Gazette acknowledges the receipt of a rabid locofoco communication, headed "*Fax for the Peepil,*" the orthography of which is equalled only by an advertisement once sent to that paper, of "*Six livin rattlsnaix, ketcht on Tung mounting.*"

ABSTRACT

Of the result of the Election in Orange county for Governor, Members of the Legislature, and Sheriff.

	Governor		Senate.		Commons.									Sh'ff
	Dudley.	Branch.	Allison.	Waddell.	Trolinger.	Stockard.	Graham.	Sims.	Mangum.	Bracken.	Boon.	Johnston.		Turrentine.
Hillsborough,	365	143	82	171	171	171	373	164	365	144	340	344		471
Morrow's,	148	178	86	78	209	206	152	185	149	180	121	127		199
John Holt's,	108	31	17	44	43	43	102	34	105	33	97	98		118
Fogleman's,	119	72	35	58	80	84	124	72	120	68	116	112		138
Wm. Holt's,	53	58	34	35	66	65	56	59	55	60	51	51		110
Geeringer's,	48	131	69	22	149	147	46	128	42	141	63	29		105
Faucett's,	48	183	95	28	190	190	55	183	52	185	44	43		160
Lea's Store,	46	68	43	31	73	77	50	67	46	73	42	41		55
Mason Hall,	44	71	40	26	85	79	45	77	40	76	36	36		74
Nichols's,	15	68	46	11	69	69	16	67	15	68	13	14		31
Turner's Mill,	72	30	21	31	50	43	63	37	66	33	58	55		92
Horner's,	155	24	14	64	44	33	152	65	168	9	132	118		169
Wilkerson's,	69	82	58	24	135	132	57	156	59	111	28	34		185
Herndon's,	28	39	22	8	45	44	28	44	31	34	26	23		66
Trice's,	6	61	33	1	67	63	8	68	4	63	3	6		30
Chapel Hill,	153	66	36	62	87	90	155	68	151	67	129	146		178
	1480	1308	731	694	1566	1536	1485	1474	1468	1345	1299	1277		2181

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, August 16.

☞ We have been requested to state, that the Ladies of the Presbyterian Female Benevolent Society in this place, will have **a Fair** at the Mason-ic Hall, on Wednesday of the County Court. (the 29th inst.)

We only ask, that the same liberality which was extended to the last Fair, may be continued on the present occasion.

We learn from the Wilmington Advertiser, that the Hon. John Branch passed through that place on the 10th instant, on his return to Florida.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Brunswick, Bladen and *Columbus*—senate, —— Melvin, V B.

Bladen—commons, ——— Barksdale V B.

Carteret—senate, Enoch Troy, W; commons, Elijah S. Bell, W.

Caswell—senate, James Kerr, V B; commons, Littleton A Gwyn and Levi Walker, V B.

Columbus.—commons, Augustus Smith, Whig.

Chatham—senate, William Albright, commons, J. S. Guthrie, I. Clegg and Maurice Q. Waddill, all Whigs.

Cumberland—senate, Archibald McDiarmid; commons, Stephen Hollingsworth and D Ried, all V B.

Currituck—commons, Alfred Perkins, V B.

Davidson—senate, William R. Holt, W; commons, B L Beall and Charles Brummell, Whigs.

Guilford—senate, James T Morehead; commons, J. H. Lindsay, W. Doak and David Thomas, all Whigs.

Jones—commons, William Huggins, Whig.

Martin—senate, Jesse Cooper, V B; commons, Raleigh Roebuck, V B.

Mecklenburg—senate, S. Fox, V B; commons, G W Caldwell, C Irwine and J Hutchins, all V B.

Nash—senate, Samuel L Arrington; commons, Ford Taylor, both V B.

New Hanover—senate, Charles Henry; commons, James T Miller and —— Larkins, all V B.

Person—senate, John W Williamson; commons, Robert Jones and Moses Chambers, all V B.

Rowan—senate, Samuel Ribelin; commons, Wm. D Crawford, Hamilton C Jones and Jesse A Clement, all Whigs.

Rockingham—senate, David S Reid; commons, Richard P Caldwell and Blake W Braswell, all V B.

Stokes—senate, M R Moore, W; commons, C H Matthews and J M Covington, Whigs, and J Stafford, V B.

Surry—senate, Meshack Franklin; commons, —— Prever, —— Boyden and —— Oglesby, all Whigs.

Wake—senate, Samuel Whitaker; commons, N. G. Rand, D. B. Massey and Jas. Mangum, all V. B.

Warren—senate, Weldon N. Edwards; commons, William Eaton, jr. and Samuel A Williams, all V B.

Wayne—senate, John Exum; commons, Curtis Brogden and Elias Barnes, all V B.

WHIG GAIN.		VAN BUREN GAIN.	
Bertie,	2	Bladen,	2
Carteret,	1	Cabarrus,	1
Chatham,	1	Granville,	1
Craven,	3	Halifax,	3
Greene,	2	Northampton,	1
Guilford,	1	Orange,	3
Johnston,	1	Person,	1
Pitt,	2	Wake,	1
Surry,	4		
	17		13

GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.

Counties.	Dudley.	Branch.
Beaufort,	768	217
Bertie,	403	225
Carteret,	428	48
Caswell,	248	869
Chatham,	1026	250
Columbus,	186	130
Craven,	519	309
Cumberland,	657	608
Davidson,	1412	70
Edgecombe,	165	590
Franklin,	254	460
Granville,	820	252
Greene,	350	61
Guilford,	1342	139
Halifax,	458	321
Hyde,	403	225
Johnston,	732	142
Jones,	213	39
Lenoir,	221	260
Mecklenburg,	781	979
Moore,	555	281
Nash,	186	412
New Hanover,	225	463
Orange,	1480	1308
Pitt,	637	275
Randolph,	1148	59
Rowan,	2068	26
Robeson,	453	413
Rockingham,	540	509
Stokes,	1030	800
Surry,	1010	226
Wake,	937	920
Warren,	106	651
Washington,	322	46

The Farmer's Advocate, and Miscellaneous Reporter.—We have received the first number of a periodical bearing the above title, published in Jamestown, Guilford county, by John Sherword. It is to be published twice a month, each number to contain sixteen octavo pages, at $1:25 per annum in advance, or ten dollars for ten copies. The work is to be devoted to Agriculture; Education, and the literary institutions of the country; Science, and the Mechanic Arts; Virtue and Religion; and brief notices of passing events. A specimen of the work can be seen at this office.

We have received the first number of *The American Silk-Grower and Farmer's Manual*, a new monthly publication, designed to extend and encourage the growth of Silk throughout the United States, edited by Ward Chaney & Brothers, Burlington, N. J., and published by Charles Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Philadelphia. The editors of this work are extensively engaged in the Silk-Growing business, near Burlington; and one of them intends shortly to perform a tour through the principal Silk districts of France, Italy, &c. the object of which tour is to acquire all the information possible in regard to the raising of silk, the cultivation of the Vine, and the production of Sugar from the Beet. To propagate all useful and practical information upon these important subjects, and others connected with the farming interest, is the design of this work. Each number will contain twenty-four large neatly printed pages, illustrated by appropriate engravings. The price, one dollar a year in advance to single subscribers; twenty subscriptions supplied for the whole year for ten dollars. Orders for the work, postage paid, to be addressed to C. Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

SUPREME COURT.

Daniel, J. delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Mitchell v. Raney, from Burke, affirming the judgment below.

Also, in Love *v.* Howell, from Buncombe; judgment for the plaintiff.

Also, in Powell, adm'r. *v.* Guy, adm'r. from Johnston; judgment for principal, with interest.

Also in Doe *ex dem.* Mendenhall *v.* Casselle, from Montgomery, affirming the judgment below.

Also in State *v.* Hathaway, from Edgecombe, directing the Court below to proceed to judgment.

Also, in Bradshaw *v.* Ellis *et al.* in Equity, from Davidson, dismissing the bill.

Also, in Wynns *v.* Alexander, in Equity, from Mecklenburg, dismissing the bill.

Also, in Houlderby *v.* Blum, in Equity, from Stokes, directing a decree for the plaintiff.

Gaston, J. delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Governor *v.* Montfort *et al.* from Onslow, affirming the judgment below.

Also, in Carraway *et al. v.* Griswold, adm. from Wayne, instructing the Court below to allow the first six exceptions taken by the defendant to the Master's report.

Also, in Bryant *v.* Drake *et al.* from Nash, affirming the judgment below.

Also in Borden & Co. *v.* Smith *et al.* from Wayne, declaring that the whole of the money brought into Court by the Sheriff ought to be applied towards the satisfaction of the judgment in favor of the appellants.

Also, in Comish *v.* Sheek, from Rowan, directing a new trial.

Also, in Hunt *v.* Davis, from Carteret, affirming the judgment below.

Also, in Dey & Wife *v.* Williams, in Equity, from Currituck, directing the report to be confirmed, and a decree in favor of the plaintiffs for the amount thereof.

Raleigh Register.

It is stated that the United States Bank has engaged to make a loan of five millions of dollars to the Government of Texas for 20 years, with an understanding that the notes of that bank shall be current in Texas, and that they are to make consignments of cotton to the credit of the bank in Liverpool.—*Raleigh Star.*

The banks of Charleston and the Commercial Bank of Columbia, have determined to resume specie payments on the 1st of September.

Neapolitan Indemnity.—It is stated in the Globe of Friday, "that the fifth instalment of the Neapolitan indemnity has been paid to the agent of the United States in Paris, and is now in the course of transmission to this country in gold. As soon as it is received, and the nett proceeds of it is ascertained, notice will be given by the Treasury Department to the claimants, of the amount and place of payment."

Governor Kent and the Boundary Question.—The Bangor Whig brings us the following important information relative to the intentions of the Governor of Maine. Mr. Kent is in earnest, and the bitterest of his opponents will by and by be compelled to do justice both to the wisdom and policy of the administration. "We understand," says the Whig, "that the Executive Government of the State are taking measures to have every thing in readiness to run the N. E. boundary line, according to the treaty of '83, on the first of next month. We suppose the course taken will be to appoint commissioners to proceed to run the line. If they meet with no resistance from the provincial authorities, well and good; if they do, measures will be taken to protect the commissioners by a competent military force. Already the attention of the Adjutant General has been invited to the subject."

Portland Adv'r.

Fortification in Maine.—We learn from the Bangor Whig, that the result of Gen. Wool's examination in that State, will be the recommending of the establishment of an Arsenal at Bangor, the erection of a Fortification at Bucksport narrows on the Penobscot river, and a Fortification at the mouth of the Kennebec. The establishment of a military post at Moose river, on the Canada road, and an advanced post on the Highlands, near the line. The establishment of a military post at Calais, and a post of observation in the town of Weston on the Calais and Houlton road near the Schoodic lake, and another post of observation in the town of Amity. Major Graham of the Engineer department, left Bangor on the 28th ult. for Houlton and the St. Croix river, with instruments to make a scientific survey of the posts selected in that part of the state.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

Use of Advertising.—The advantage to be derived from a regular system of advertising, in any trade, business or affair of life, to the success of which public notice and patronage are conducive, is well set forth in the subjoined article from Chambers' Edinburg Journal. Let those who would succeed in business, be sure to advertise the public of their wishes to do so, by frequent advertisements.

Philosophy of Advertising.—It may be worth while to communicate to young tradesmen the ideas of an old one on this subject; they are simple and plainly as follows:

The first utility of frequent and regular advertising consists in this: there is at all times a large class of persons, both in the country and town, who have no fixed places for the purchase of certain necessary articles, and are ready to be swayed and drawn towards any particular place which is earnestly brought under their notice. Indifferent to all, they yield without hesitation to the first who asks. Then in the country, a considerable number of persons, who wish a supply of the articles advertised, and do not know of any particular place where it is to be got, being thus furnished with the address of a person who can supply them, naturally open a communication with that address, which, perhaps, leads to much ulterior business. People in the country are also liable to be favorably impressed by the frequent sight of a name in the newspapers.

The advertising party acquires distinction in their eyes, and thus they are led, in making a choice, to prefer him. But by far the most important of advertising is one of an indirect nature; it conveys the impression that the party pretending or not pretending, quackish or not quackish, is anxious for business. One who is anxious for business, is unavoidably supposed to be an industrious, attentive, civil person, who keeps the best of articles at the cheapest rate, does every thing in the neatest and most tradesman like manner, and in general uses every expedient to gratify and attach customers. People of course like to purchase under these circumstances, and the system of advertising, assuring them that such circumstances exist at this particular shop, they select it accordingly. Such are the opinions of the old tradesman alluded to, and they, certainly, are supported by fact; for wherever an extensive or regular system of advertising is practised, and no back drawing or unconquerable circumstances exist, it is usually seen to be attended with a considerable share of success. One feature in the philosophy of the subject must be carefully attended to. A faint and unfrequent system of advertising does not succeed even in proportion. "Drink deep or taste not the Pierian spring."

Truly we Upper Canadians cut a sorry figure in the public eye, disguise it as we like. We are torn by intestine factions—all business is at a stand—our finances are exhausted—our credit beggared—our country covered with soldiers—our jails full of prisoners—and our taverns of militia men; our magistrates are partisans, our mechanics red hot politicians, and more treasure is spent, and spending over us, than we ever were worth, or ever shall be. We are one of the "Queen's hard bargains."

Toronto Mirror.

MARRIED,

In this vicinity, on Tuesday evening the 14th instant, by John J. Freland, esq. Mr. Willis Roberts to Mrs. Hannah Nichols.

Weekly Almanac.

AUGUST.	Sun rises	Sun sets.
16 Thursday,	5 19	6 41
17 Friday,	5 20	6 40
18 Saturday,	5 21	6 39
19 Sunday,	5 22	6 38
20 Monday,	5 23	6 37
21 Tuesday,	5 24	6 36
22 Wednesday	5 25	6 35

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.	
Full	5	5	8	after.
Last	12	8	10	morn
New	19	11	9	after.
First	28	3	37	morn

FARMER'S HOTEL.

Mr. Richison Nichols

HAS taken charge of this well known establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Travellers in a comfortable manner.

☞ Stage passengers will find it very convenient, as it is directly opposite the Post Office.

Regular Boarders will be received on accommodating terms.

August 15. 32—

Public Sale.

I SHALL offer for sale, at Chapel Hill, on Friday the 7th day of September next, for cash, the HOUSE and LOTS in Chapel Hill now occupied by Miss Nancy Hilliard. Also A TRACT OF LAND adjoining Lemuel M. Morgan and others, containing one hundred and eleven Acres, more or less, on Bolin's Creek.

Also at the court house in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 8th day of September, 1838 I will sell Three Unimproved LOTS in Hillsborough, and A TRACT OF LAND near Hillsborough, adjoining Catlett Campbell, esq. and others, on Eno, known as the Christmas Tract, as the property of the heirs of Thomas D. Watts, deceased, under a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange county in the case of James Webb, Guardian, &c. *vs.* the heirs of Thos D Watts, deceased

JAMES C. TURRENTINE, *Commissioner.*

August 13. 32—

Liston's Practical Surgery.

PRACTICAL SURGERY,
ILLUSTRATED BY
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ENGRAVINGS.
BY ROBERT LISTON, SURGEON.
WITH NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS
BY
G. W. NORRIS, M. D.
One of the Surgeons of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

THE above celebrated work will immediately appear in Dunglinson's American Medical Library, with all the Engravings of the London edition, and additional illustrations of American cases. There will be about one hundred and thirty in the whole.

The American Medical Library and Intelligencer, edited by Professor R Dunglison, is published in octavo form, once a fortnight, each No containing 101 pages of reprint of some new and established medical work—and from 16 to 24 pages of original and selected cases, notices and reviews of new medical publications, &c.—making yearly upwards of 3000 pages, and printed in a very superior style—the whole forming a concentrated record of medical science and literature.

Subscription, Ten Dollars a year, payable in advance. Subscriptions taken from April of each year.

Published at 46 Carpenter Street, Philadelphia, by ADAM WALDIE.

Boston: Weeks, Jordan & Co—*New York:* Wm Burns, 152, Broadway—*Baltimore:* N. Hickman—*Albany:* W. C. Little—*Charleston:* W. H. Berrett, E. P. Beile.

The following works have been published in the first five Nos of this year:—Kramer on the Diseases of the Ear. Hamilton's Practical Observations on Midwifery. Syme on the Diseases of the Rectum. Osborne on the Nature and Treatment of Dropsical Diseases. Green on the Diseases of the Skin. Coulson on Diseases of the Bladder. Besides the numerous articles, cases, &c. contained in the Intelligencer department.

July, 1838. 31—

☞ A METHODIST PROTESTANT CAMP MEETING will be held at the Ridge Meeting ouse, commencing on Friday the 24th August.

August 1. 30—

The Matchless Sanative,

AN advertisement for which fills the two subsequent columns, is for sale at Mudlick Post Office, Chatham county, by

ROBERT WOODY,
Agent for the sale of the same.

☞ N. B. A fresh supply just received.

June 27. 26—3m

GOELICKE'S Matchless Sanative.

TO LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE, M. D. of Germany (Europe,) belongs the imperishable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS doctrine to the Science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by some of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine, upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which he boldly challenges his opposers to refute. viz. *Consumption is a disease always occasioned by a disordered state of Vis Vitæ (or Life Principle) of the human body:* ☞ *often secretly lurking in the system for years before there is the least complaint of the Lungs*,☜—*and which may be as certainly though not so quickly cured, as a common cold or a simple headache.* An invaluably precious doctrine this, as it imparts an important lesson to the *apparently healthy* of both sexes, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unobserved inmate of their "clayey houses" even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks; teaching them that the great secret in the art of preserving health is to pluck out the disease while in the blade, and not wait till the full grown ear.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to the unfeigned gratitude of the world, for the invention of his

MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

whose healing fiat may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy,

CONSUMPTION,

both in the first and last stages—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the vacuum in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved itself the

CONQUEROR OF PHYSICIANS;

a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind Providence—a medicine, whose wonderous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness

GOELICKE'S

Matchless Sanative,

is obtained equally from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a three fold power; and though designed as a remedy for Consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—is a medicine which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the Insatiable Grave.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explain the manner of taking a half or quarter drop.

PRICE—Three and one third rix dollar ($2 50) per half ounce.

All persons who live in unhealthy climates, whether hot or cold—all operatives and others connected with manufactories, and all who lead sedentary and inactive lives, are exposed to various insidious maladies, which may be silently preying upon their constitutions while their countenances wear the glow of health, and while they "suspect no danger nigh"—maladies which an *occasional use* of the Sanative would check in the bud.

The patient, while using the medicine, should eat and drink (in kind, not quantity) whatever the APPETITE dictates; and not be compelled to force down, *against nature*, every medley which the tenderest friends and kindest nurses often imprudently recommend. NATURE IS THE GREAT PHYSICIAN, (the doctor and nurse only her servants); and if we would profit by her advice, we must adhere strictly to her infallible recipe. If she order for the patient water, porter, or hock, *obey her*; if she direct fish, fowl, eggs, or a beef steak, *regard her voice*. In other words, the patient should eat and drink whatever his *appetite craves*, not forgetting to be "temperate in all things."

In burning fevers, mock not the patient's instinctive call for cooling drink by simply moistening (!) his parched lips, but place by his bedside a vessel of water, put into his hands a cup, and let him slake his thirst at pleasure This is reason, this is common sense; this is nature.

A CERTIFICATE

From three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION in Germany in Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware, that by our course we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness, or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's *new doctrine*, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known: for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Offin Goelicke first came before the German public, as the pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self interest) publicly to acknowledge its mighty efficacy, in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore believed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and as amends for our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession and to our country, which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European Hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all its promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used, it is its own best witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

DAVID S. ROWLAND, the General American Agent for this mighty medicine (invented by the immortal Goelicke of Germany,) has great pleasure in publishing the following highly important letter from a respectable gentleman in New York, which he has received, with many others of a similar character—also very interesting intelligence from several of his agents, as will be seen below—which, together with the certificate from three eminent German physicians must forever establish the character of the Sanative as being without a parallel in the history of medicine.

Testimony No. 1.

A letter from H. F. Sherwood, esq. of N. York.

New York, October 9, 1837.

Dr. D. S. Rowland,—Sir: About the middle of July last, I accidently noticed in a newspaper the advertisement of the Matchless Sanative, for which I perceived you were agent, and which professed to be a sovereign remedy for Consumption.

As my wife was then fast wasting away with this dreadful disease, and as our family physician was daily and anxiously endeavoring to restore her to health without success, I stepped over to his house, and asked him if he had any objections to her taking this medicine. He replied, that "he was perfectly willing Mrs. Sherwood should take that or any other medicine she might choose, but he thought it could do her no good, as *her lungs were rapidly consuming and no human means could save her.*" Still as a drowning person will catch at a straw, and the Sanative being recommended by three physicians who had used it in their practice, she concluded to give it a trial. I sent and purchased a vial, which she commenced taking three times a day, giving a free indulgence to her appetite according to the directions. By pursuing this course, *she suffered considerably for the first eight or ten days*, but was shortly able to eat and drink freely, without the least inconvenience.

Within four weeks from her first using the medicine, her feeble and wasted frame began to put on new strength, and she has been gaining from day to day until the present moment, to the utter astonishment of our family physician and friends. She is now enjoying a comfortable (though not perfect) state of health, is able to be about the house and to attend church.

Mrs. Sherwood and myself are both fully of the opinion, and so are all who know her remarkable case, that *she owes her life to the Sanative alone;* and as there are probably many consumptive persons in the United States, who have not yet heard of this medicine, measures ought speedily to be adopted to have it more generally known.

A number of persons in this neighborhood, I understand, are taking it for other serious complaints, with very great benefit. I think of going to the South, with my family, sometime this fall, and in case I do, I will proclaim the virtues of the Sanative in that quarter: for although some of the physicians here are actively opposed to it, I do sincerely believe it saved my wife from an opening grave.

If you think this letter will serve the public good, you are at liberty to publish it. Respectfully, &c.

H. F. SHERWOOD.

Testimony No. 2.

GERMAN SANATIVE.

Extract from the Essex Register, published in Salem, Massachusetts.

The Agents for the sale of this invaluable medicine in this city, have in their possession statements of many instances which have already voluntarily been made to them of benefit resulting from its use. Inquirers can be directed to the individuals by calling at the Bookstore of the Agents.

IVES & JEWETT, 193 Essex street.

Testimony No. 3.

From the Boston Morning Post.

THE MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

By an article in our paper to day, it will be seen that this medicine has lost none of its virtues by crossing the Atlantic—for it appears to be working similar cures in America to those which have astonished Europe.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

BETWEEN

"Physicians and the Matchless Sanative."

1. Why are some of the American Physicians making such strong efforts to PUT DOWN the Matchless Sanative? Let the public answer.

2. Why did the German Physicians at first OPPOSE Dr. Goelicke, and afterwards acknowledge him to be a GREAT BENEFACTOR to mankind? Let the public answer.

3. What medicine HAS cured, IS curing, and WILL cure obstinate diseases which the physicians CANNOT cure? Let facts answer.

4. What kind of apple trees are STONED and CLUBBED? Let farmers answer.

5. Why are physicians constantly PELTING the Sanative and saying nothing against OTHER medicines? Let their day book answer.

6. How did Dr. Adams attempt to convince Mr. Webster, who had bought a phial of the Sanative for a member of his family, that it was a DANGEROUS medicine? Let one of the daily papers answer. "The recent experiment which Dr. Adams tried with the Matchless Sanative, in giving a large dose to a dog, WITHOUT KILLING HIM, clearly proves that the Sanative was made to CURE and not to Kill.

7. Why do some physicians SECRETLY buy the Sanative and MIX it with their own medicines, which they use in their daily practice? Answer—that they may have the CREDIT of the CURES.

8. Why is a sick young man belonging to one of the first families in Boston, now using the Sanative without letting the attending physician KNOW it? The recovery of his HEALTH will shortly answer.

9. Why are physicians trying to persuade agents to give up SELLING the Sanative? Answer—they know, if it should be for sale in every town in America, they would be obliged to resort to SOME OTHER BUSINESS or else STARVE.

10. Why will the Matchless Sanative soon be the ONLY medicine used throughout the world? Let PHYSICIANS answer.

11. Why did a certain physician try to HIRE an Editor of a paper to write against the Sanative? Let his CONSCIENCE answer.

The above precious medicine (the original discovery of Dr LOUIS O. GOELICKE, of Germany,) is for sale, wholesale and retail, in Boston, by D S. ROWLAND, General American Agent for the discoverer, where numerous letters, certifying the good effects of the medicine, may be seen.

Also for sale by retail, in most of the towns in America.

☞ In places where there is no Agent, the Postmaster or any Storekeeper who shall write to the General Agent at Boston, will immediately be appointed an Agent.

GAB. B. LEA, *Agent,*
Pleasant Grove, Orang N. C.

May 22. 21—3m

From the New York Observer.

THE STREAM OF DEATH.

There is a stream whose narrow tide
The known and unknown worlds divide,
Where all must go;
Its waveless waters, dark and deep,
Mid sullen silence, downward sweep
With moanless flow.

I saw where, at that dreary flood,
A smiling infant pratling stood,
Whose hour was come;
Untaught of ill, it near'd the tide,
Sunk, as to cradled rest, and died
Like going home

Follow'd with languid eye anon,
A youth, diseased, and pale, and wan;
And there alone
He gazed upon the leaden stream,
And fear'd to plunge—I heard a scream,
And he was gone.

And then a form in manhood's strength
Came bustling on, till there at length
He saw life's bound;
He shrunk and raised the bitter prayer
Too late—his shriek of wild despair
The waters drown'd.

Next stood upon the surgeless shore
A being bow'd with many a score
Of toilsome years,
Earth-bound and sad he left the bank,
Back turn'd his dimming eye, and sank,
Ah! full of fears.

How bitter must thy waters be,
Oh Death! How hard a thing, ah me!
It is to die!
I mused—when to that stream again,
Another child of mortal men
With smiles drew nigh.

"'Tis the last pang," he calmly said;
"To me, O Death! thou hast no dread;
Saviour, I come!
Spread but thine arm on yonder shore;
I see! ye waters, bear me o'er!
There is my home!"

From the Friend.

THE LAST DAYS OF THOMAS PAINE.

A death-bed 's a detector of the heart. *Young.*

It is stated by Herodotus, that when Crœsus, king of Lydia, the wealthiest monarch of his time, was visited by Solon, the vain-glorious monarch asked his philosophic guest, whom he considered the happiest man? Solon, in reply, referred to moral, obscure, but virtuous characters, who, having lived usefully, died lamented and honored. Crœsus appearing at a loss to understand why Solon should prefer the condition of private individuals to that of one so eminent and wealthy as himself, the philosopher informed him that it was *impossible* to judge of any man's happiness before his death. Characters and events were, he conceived, only to be estimated by their end. If we adopt the opinion of the Grecian philosopher, we shall necessarily conclude, that miserable indeed is the life of an infidel.

We might imagine that those who have adopted the opinions of anti-christian writers, would be ready to abandon their guides with horror and dismay, when they discovered them, at the approach of death, shrinking with the greatest possible terror from the prospect of futurity. If the philosophy of infidelity will not support those master minds which may be presumed to have fortified themselves most securely against the approaches of superstitious fear, when they find the shadows of the evening spreading over all their earthly glory, certainly those minor spirits which adopt their principles with little examination, and disbelieve the doctrines of the gospel from mere credulity, can have little reason to expect support in their closing hours. We might suppose, therefore, that those who have imbibed the poison of infidelity from such writers as Voltaire, Hume, and Paine, would be among the most forward to renounce their doctrines and expose the horrors of their closing moments, when they saw the practical effects of such opinions illustrated by the closing moments of those advocates of infidelity. Yet we do not find the disciples of these deluded and delusive writers ever giving a minute and candid account of their leaders.

From the statements of Adam Smith, it would appear as though David Hume had approached the confines of life with the same thoughtless levity respecting his eternal interests, as he had manifested during his life. Silliman, however, upon visiting the neighborhood in which his last days were spent, a few years afterwards, appears to have received a statement, derived from his nurse, which shows that the philosophy as well as the levity of Hume, deserted him when the final moment came; and that, however lightly he seemed to look upon death, when it was at a little distance, he at last died in horror.

With regard to Thomas Paine, it has, I believe, been generally supposed that, as he lived, so he died, a confirmed deist. His infidel writings are still circulated, and are admitted by those who agree with their doctrine, as the uncontradicted opinions of their author.

It is, however, a fact, and one which the world ought to know, that he expressed, near his close, the most decided disapprobation of those writings. A woman Friend, who visited him several times a little before his death, and contributed to his wants, informed the writer of this article that his mind was in the greatest agony of any person she ever saw, and fully believes what he wrote was a recantation of his former published opinions. These writings, whatever they were, appear to have been suppressed. By what hand, or from what motive, must be left to conjecture.

Upon one of her earliest visits, he inquired of her whether she had ever read his writings or not. She told him she had, when she was young; and that fearing some younger members of the family, who had seen her reading them, might be induced to follow her example, and thus experience the same evil effects which she found the perusal had produced on her mind, she ventured to burn the book, although it was not her own. Raising his hands, he exclaimed, "If every one had done so how much better it would have been for my poor soul." He told her that sometimes when searching the New Testament for matter to cavil at, he was convinced of its excellency, that he was almost ready to abandon his infidel labor and become a christian. But the applause of his admirers urged him on. He declared that, if ever Satan had an emissary on earth, he was one. He acknowledged that he was a poor benighted creature, and just awakened to see his condition before he died. Being exceedingly anxious to receive some religious consolation, even at second hand, he sent for a minister of the society of Friends, who resided in New York, but happened at the time to be out of town. The message was repeated several times during the evening and night, but the Friend had not returned; and early on the next morning he expired.

Such was the end of Thomas Paine. Though he possessed neither the youth nor the ability of Altamont—whose closing scene is described by the pen of Dr. Young—yet the use which he made of his talents, and the agonies attendant upon his closing moments, were nearly the same. Contrast this terrific close of life, spent in great part in strenuous efforts to prostrate the doctrines of the Christian religion, with the triumphant exit of one who had devoted his talents, through persecution and affliction, to the support and extension of the same religion, and let any one seriously decide which kind of life he would prefer. I have fought the good fight, I have kept the faith, henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which God, the righteous Judge, will give me at that day, and not to me only, but to all those who love his appearing. L. S.

From the Southern Churchman.

However generally admitted is the truth, that future character depends much, if not chiefly, on education and early impressions, yet its importance does not seem generally to be sufficiently felt to produce the effects which might naturally be expected to result from a conviction of its reality.

Much of character may depend on the establishment in the mind, of a clear and firm conviction in early life of some single truth. The all wise and beneficent Author of nature has seen fit, in the constitution of things, to connect one truth with another in such a manner, that if a person holds firm to one good principle, it naturally leads to the adoption of another and another, until it embraces the whole family of virtues, together with all the facilities and pleasures, which are their constant attendant.

Among the most important truths that may influence the formation of character, is that which teaches *the natural connexion between virtue and happiness—misery and vice.* That such a connexion exists can hardly be doubted—it has been asserted or acknowledged by moralists and sages of almost every age, religion and country. And few will be disposed to question it who have felt the pleasures of an approving conscience, or the pain of one that disapproves. And if it be so, can we appropriate a little portion of our time more beneficially than in endeavoring to establish in the mind such a conviction of it as will associate it with the general course of reasoning and thinking, which directs and governs our actions and conduct? The whole of life may be considered as a state of pupilage—and whether we are sensible of it or not, we are constantly adding to the great mass of materials which go to constitute and make up the character.

Earthenware, China, and Glass.

THOMAS J. BARROW,
IMPORTER,
No. 35 Nassau Street, New York,

HAS on sale a complete assortment of choice and desirable articles in the above line, which will be sold to the country trade upon the most favorable terms. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited, with the hope of being able to give entire satisfaction in every particular.

New York, July 21. 31

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by Margaret Murdock, for certain purposes therein named, I shall sell at public sale, for cash, on the 7th of September next, at the late residence of said Margaret Murdock,

Two Likely Negroes,

one man and one girl.

SAMUEL KERR, *Trustee.*

August 6. 31—4w

English Teacher
wanted immediately,

TO take charge of the English School at this place. One who can come well recommended will meet with liberal encouragement. Apply to B. Cheek, esq. Magistrate of Police, in person, or by letter post paid.

August 8 31 6w

Orange Dragoons.

ALL persons who are disposed to join the Orange Dragoons are requested to attend at William Lipscomb's on Saturday the 20th instant.

August 15. 31

Imported Sheep.

I WISH to sell my Imported Sheep. The flock consists of two Tups and two Ewes. It is not in my power to pay the proper attention to them, and if I can get the same price here that is offered for them in the West, would prefer selling them in my native state.

These sheep afford annually from nine to ten pounds of wool, and when dressed, about 100 lbs. of Mutton.

If not sold, they go to Tennessee.

A. J. DAVIE.

August 8. 31

Notice.

AS Agent of Mrs. ROBERT MODERWELL, I have placed all the Notes and Accounts, due the *Hillsborough Mercantile House*, in the hands of Cad. Jones Attorney, for collection.

W. T. SHIELDS, *Agent.*

August 8. 31—

House and Lot
in Chapel Hill---For SALE.

THE well-known Tavern House in Chapel Hill, formerly the property of Thomas D Watts, deceased, and now occupied by Miss Nancy Hillyard, is offered for sale. The property consists of a good Dwelling House and convenient out-buildings, Stables, &c. and four acres of Land, with a good well of water.

For terms apply to

ALLEN PARKS.

Hillsborough, July 3. 27—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
Orange County.
In Equity—March Term, 1838.

Edward Davis and Wife, vs. *Wm. Cain, Ex'r. and others* } Original Bill.

IN this case it is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless James Davis, —— Dickens and his wife Mary, William Davis, Susan Davis, and Martha Davis, appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, or the bill will be heard *ex parte* as to them.

Given under my hand at office, in Hillsborough, the second Monday of March, 1838.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M. E.*

Price Adv. $4 50. 29—6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.
In Equity—March Term 1838.

Henry Hutchins and others, vs. *Thomas Mitchell and wife, and others.* } Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Mitchell, Frances Potter and her husband, (if married,) David Mitchell, and the other heirs at law of James C. Mitchell, the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state: It is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless said defendants appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to said bill, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and decreed accordingly.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M. E.*

Price Adv. $4 50. 30—6w

Stray.

TAKEN up by Samuel Forsythe, living eighteen miles east from Hillsborough, on Flat River, and entered on the stray book of Orange county on the 21st day of july, a yellow sorrel MARE, valued at seventy five dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

July 28. 29—3w

2½ CENTS REWARD, if delivered—or $2 if confined in any Jail.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Monday the 23d of July, a bound boy by the name of MARTIN A. JACKSON. He is about 18 years old, tolerably well grown, sallow complexion, downcast look, and of roguish appearance. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me; but no thanks will be tendered. All persons are hereby forewarned harboring or employing him, as the law will be enforced to its fullest extent on such as may.

SOLOMON FULLER.

August 1. 30—

Ladies' Shoes.

THE Subscribers have just received a fresh assortment of Ladies Shoes and Slippers, of the best Philadelphia manufacture.

O. F. LONG, & Co.

July 12. 28—

O. F. Long, & Co., have also on hand,

50 Sacks of Salt,
20 Boxes Hull's Patent Candles,
3 Boxes Sperm Candles, &c.,

all of which they will sell on the best terms.

July 12 21—

China, Glass, and Queensware.

JAMES A. TAYLOR,
No. 79, Water Street, N. Y.
(Formerly of the firm of T. J. Barrow & Co)

BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and Merchants generally, in Virginia and N. Carolina, that he is now receiving an entire new STOCK OF GOODS, in the above line, expressly adapted to Southern trade. Every description of rich China, in setts; Cut Glass, together with a complete assortment of Common and Queensware and Stone Ware, constantly on hand, and will be offered on as good terms as they can be procured in the United States. *Liberal credit will be given when required.* Goods will be carefully packed by experienced hands. Orders, by letter, promptly attended to and faithfully executed.

The patronage of his old friends and the Mercantile community generally, in Virginia and North Carolina, is requested.

Near Old Slip, New York, June 6. 24—

Job Printing,
NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED
AT THIS OFFICE.

SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A Large and General Assortment of
Dry Goods, &c.
COMPRISING
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
Satinets,
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
PRINTS,
PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,
Black & Coloured Silks,
&c. &c. &c. &c.
ALSO
Hardware and Cutlery,
Shot Guns,
Hats, and Shoes,
Bonnets,
Crockery,
Cotton Yarn,
School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

May 8. 18—

Spring and Summer GOODS
JUST RECEIVED

THE subscriber has just received from New York a General Assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.
COMPRISING
CLOTHS, SILK GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE,

and all articles usually brought to this market, all of which will be sold low for Cash.

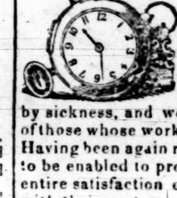
He is very thankful for the patronage heretofore received, and hopes his friends and the public will now give him a call.

Country produce, such as Cloth, Feathers, Tallow, and Beeswax, will be taken in exchange for Goods.

B. CHEEK.

April 27. 18—

Clock & Watch-making Business, and Jeweller.



THE subscriber thus tenders his sincere thanks to those who have so liberally patronized him since his commencing business in Hillsborough. For a short space he has been withdrawn from his labors by sickness, and would crave the indulgence of those whose work has been thereby delayed. Having been again restored to health, he hopes to be enabled to prosecute his business to the entire satisfaction of all who may favor him with their custom.

He has on hand a good assortment of

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

which he wishes to dispose of on reasonable terms.

Orders from a distance for Watches, or for the execution of work, will be faithfully attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

December 7. 99—

BETHMONT
Female Academy.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that the exercises of this institution continue under the care of Mrs. ELIZA J. MORROW; and as she gives her vacation in the winter, the school will continue, without intermission, until November. Young ladies will be charged only from the time of admission.

The manner in which this School has been heretofore conducted is highly satisfactory, and we take great pleasure in recommending it to the patronage of parents and guardians, who intend giving their daughters and wards the advantages of a liberal education. The price of tuition is eight dollars per session. Drawing and Painting five dollars extra.

Board can be obtained in respectable families, at a short distance from the Academy, at five dollars a month.

THOMAS D. OLDHAM,
JAMES THOMPSON,
ELIJAH PICKARD.

May 29. 22—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1838.

John King, vs *John Pendergrass & William Pendergrass.* } Original Attachment levied on Negroes.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against them.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 50. 25—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1838.

James Jackson and wife, and others, vs. *Wm Robinson and Lizzy his wife, and Michael Ray and Nancy his wife.* } Petition to Sell Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, and then and there answer or demur, that the petition will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte.*

J. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price of Adv. $4 50. 26—6w

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Hillsborough Recorder,
ENLARGED.

TO THE PUBLIC.

After some unexpected delays, we have this week been enabled to present the Recorder to its readers upon an enlarged sheet. This has emphatically been called the age of improvement; but in all the multiplied forms in which this spirit has manifested itself during the last twenty years, perhaps in none is it more perceptible than in the appearance of the public press. The newspapers of our villages now, surpass in size and neatness those formerly issued from our largest cities. It has long been our desire that the Recorder should reflect a portion of this spirit of the age; and an effort to accomplish this desire, we felt was due to that portion of our friends who have continued to sustain us through good and through evil report. This enlargement of our sheet necessarily involves a considerable additional expense; but we are mistaken in the people of Orange, if we may not safely throw ourselves upon their generosity, and with confidence hope that they will duly appreciate the benefits of a free and honest press, and extend to it such a portion of patronage as will, in some degree at least, compensate the care and toil and expense necessary to sustain it.

It is now more than eighteen years since we commenced our establishment at this place, during which time we have had many difficulties to encounter. The storms of political strife engender many prejudices which it is sometimes vain to attempt to allay; and the zeal of popular enthusiasm creates preferences which yield nothing to honesty of purpose. These things tend greatly to depress a village newspaper, the prosperity of which depends almost solely on the patronage of the county in which it is published; and we ought not, perhaps, to expect entirely to escape their influence. But we have had more potent adversaries than these. It is said of the church of Rome, that she withholds the Bible from the common people, that they may not, through ignorance of the true meaning, be led into heresies; the priests only are to read and interpret for them. So it is with some of our self-styled Republicans: they are afraid to trust the people, and if it was in their power, they would entirely prohibit the circulation of all papers which do not perfectly square with their notions. Not able to contend openly for their doctrines, they would suppress all inquiry. And this is the spirit which has been operating for several years to undermine the circulation of the Recorder, and if possible to break up the establishment. At one time this was very nigh being accomplished; we were reduced almost to the last extremity; the star of our hope had sunk almost to the very horizon. But amid all this darkness, we were sustained by a consciousness of the integrity of our purpose and the justness of our cause: and perseverance has enabled us to witness the return of a brighter day. Our star of hope is now again in the ascendant; and we trust that under its enlivening influence we shall be permitted long to battle for truth and sound principles, with our flag nailed to the mast—"UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS."

Our enlarged sheet will enable us to embrace a greater variety of matter than heretofore; and we shall endeavor to gratify the various tastes of our readers, by placing before them every good thing we can select from our exchange papers and other periodicals, whether of Morality, Literature, or Politics. In all our selections our object will be, to blend instruction with amusement, to inform the judgment, elevate the mind, and mend the heart. In political matters, we shall nothing extenuate through favor, nor set down ought in malice, but on all occasions shall endeavor to give "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Having fewer advertisements, our paper in its enlarged form will perhaps contain as much reading matter as any other paper in the state. We shall endeavor always to procure good paper, and to make the impression fair and legible. When these things are considered, with the fact that the whole contents of the paper will be selected expressly for the people of this section of county, we hope those who have been in the habit of sending abroad for their papers, may be induced to bestow their patronage upon their own press, and thereby build up an establishment respectable in its appearance and useful in its operation.

To those of our friends who coincide with us in opinion, we might make an appeal, urging upon them the expediency of exerting their influence to extend the circulation of our paper; but we deem it unnecessary. They surely have discernment enough to know, that before their principles can triumph, light must be spread among the people.

We would also remind those of opposite politics, that the columns of the Recorder are always open to respectful and decent communications, as well from their party as our own; and that we shall endeavor on all occasions to give an impartial and faithful account of the transactions of the day. And further, when any important measure shall come before Congress, upon which we may think the public mind requires to be enlightened, we shall consider it a duty always to give speeches on both sides of the question.

With these brief remarks we submit our cause to the people of Orange, and trust that they will mete out to us a due portion of liberality.

Hillsborough, N. C., May 5, 1838.

LOOK AT THIS!

LATIMER & MEBANE,

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable
Dry Goods

ever offered in this market; amongst which are almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
ALSO
Groceries, Hardware,
Queensware, Hats & Shoes,

besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.

September 6. 35—

Forwarding Agency.

THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN,
Fayetteville

Refer to
Messrs. CAVE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough

April 5. 65—

Notice.

IT is hoped that all those indebted to the firm of *HUNTINGTON & LYNCH* up to the 1st of October 1837, will call and settle their accounts with the subscriber immediately, as such a settlement is absolutely necessary to the adjustment of their affairs. I hope this notice will not be disregarded.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 26. 93—

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S
Invaluable OINTMENT,
FOR THE CURE OF
External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY
ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35—

Boarding House.

A FEW regular Boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber, at the old stand of John Faddis, deceased.

Persons desiring it can also be accommodated during Court week.

THOMAS D. CRAIN.

February 15. 08—

Advertisement.

THE impossibility of carrying on the Watchman as it ought to be conducted while absent on collecting expeditions, and the impossibility of longer doing without the large amount due me for six years of labor, have determined me to sell the establishment at the end of the present year. The subscription list is about *eight hundred, and on the increase*, and the job printing and advertising good for at least *five hundred dollars* a year. A gentleman of talents and a sound Whig, shall have the Paper on *the most liberal terms.* I would not willingly let it go into any other service. An early application is requested.

H. C. JONES,
Editor and Proprietor.

June 27. 26—

Lemay's Almanacks,
FOR 1838,
Calculated for the Meridian of Raleigh,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
VERY CHEAP.

December 22 01

Notice.
Meeting of the Wardens of the Poor.

THE Wardens of the Poor, for Orange county, will meet at the Poor House on the first Monday in September next.

A Superintendent will be appointed on that day; persons desiring the appointment can therefore make application.

All persons having business will attend at that time; and all applications for admitting persons should then be made.

ED. STRUDWICK.

June 6. 23—

Notice.

THE WOOL CARDING MACHINE at Freeland's Mills, is now in readiness for the despatch of work, at the usual prices.

J. J. FREELAND.

June 6. 23

Flour and Corn.

THE subscriber continues to keep at his Mill a supply of FLOUR & CORN MEAL.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

May 29. 22—

Blanks *for saleat this Office.*

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent will be made to advertisers by the year.